

Chemical Approach to Combinatorial Discovery Of β -sheet-Breaking Small Molecules

1 2 3

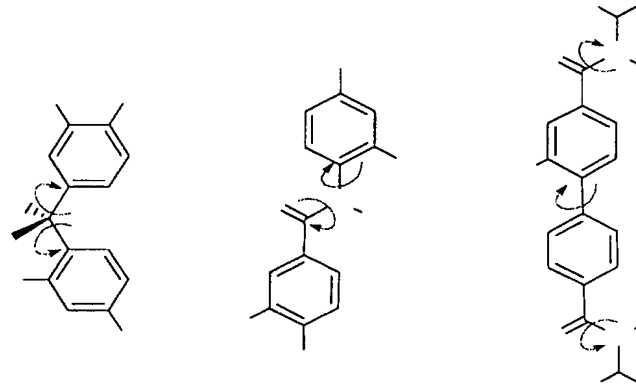


- 1 – Helix stabilization by selective electrostatic interactions
- 2 – Helix stabilization via interaction with the rigid hydrophobic scaffold
- 3 – Combinatorially varied substituents

Figure 1

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“Morphomer” concept



- Molecular scaffolds are designed complementary to A β helical (soluble) structure
- Conformational restrictions are introduced to partially lock each set of conformations (*morphology*) of library components
- Libraries formed on the basis of scaffolds explore both chemical (Rx) and conformational diversity space

Figure 2

Molecular Adaptation of Morphomers to the Target Leads to Formation of Stronger Complexes

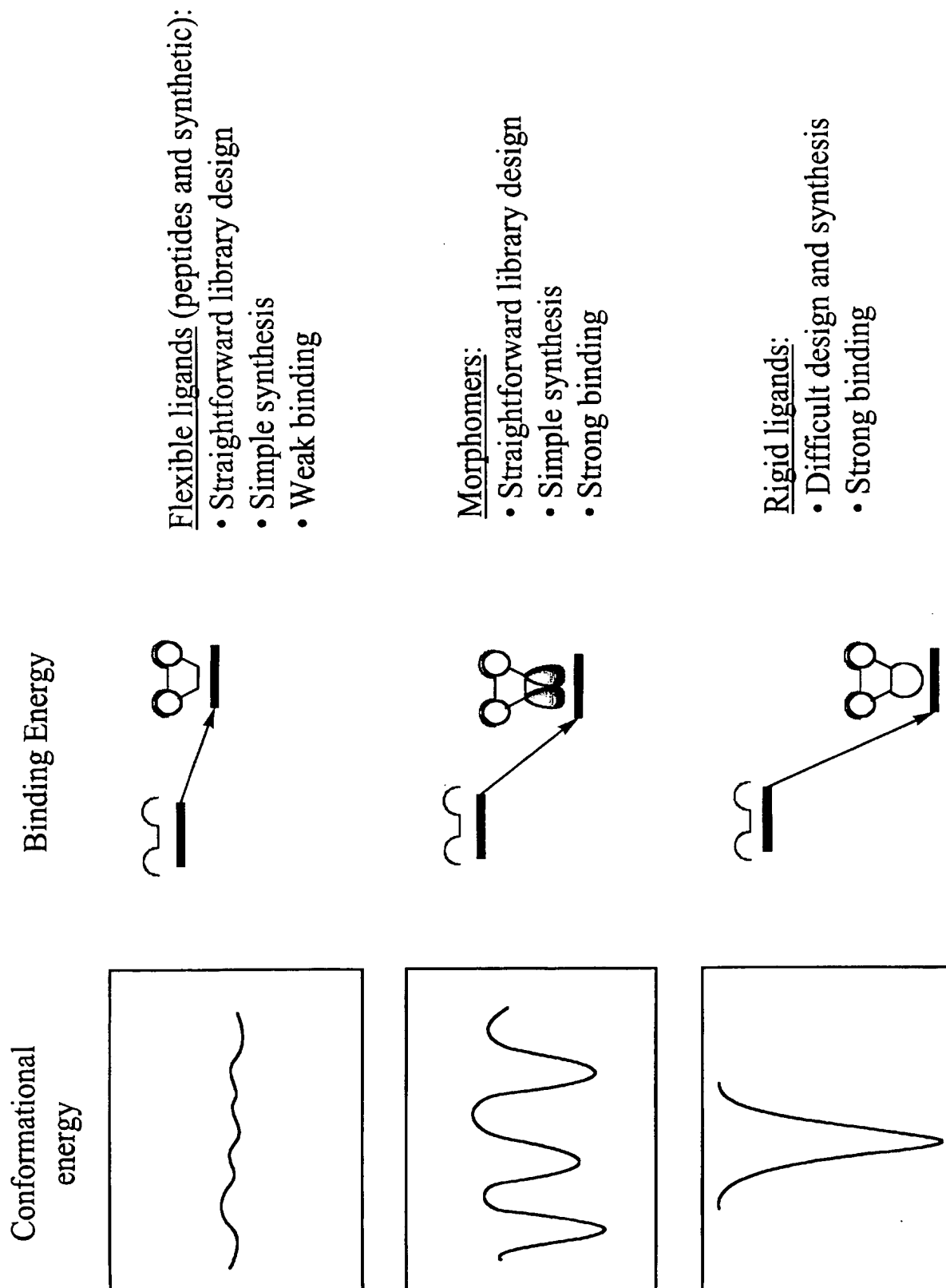
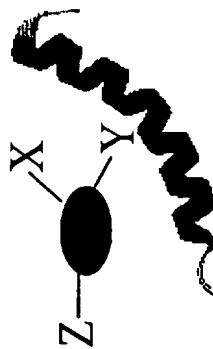


Figure 3

General Strategy of Small Molecules – β -Sheet breakers for Therapy of Alzheimer's Disease

Bioavailability:
focused design of components
capable of crossing BBB



1. Design:

Libraries of small molecules –
 β -sheet breakers

Proprietary
structural design

Morphomer
concept

Scaffold synthesis



2. Library generation

In vitro

Fluorescent A β
solubilization assay
+ analysis of hits
by mass spectrometry

In vivo HTS

β -Galactosidase
complementation
assay

3. Screening

Know-how

Figure 4

Screening of Small Molecules for A β Solubilization Activity

In vitro

- **Fluorescent Assay:**

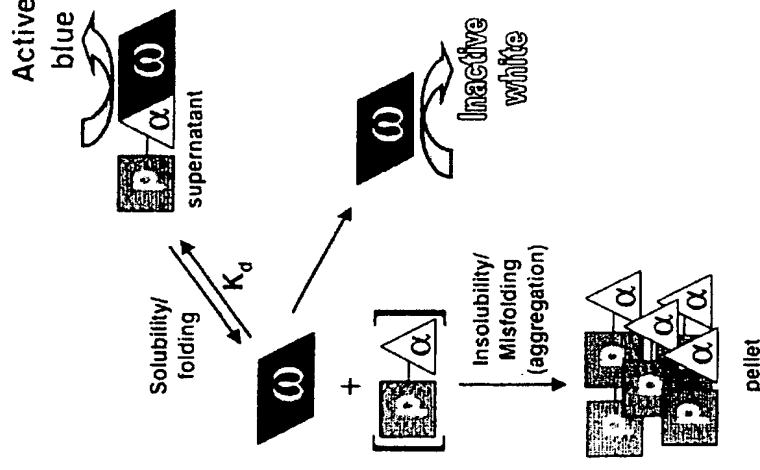
A β fiber stained with Thioflavin T solubilization/depolymerization is monitored by fluorescence decrease

- **Mass spectrometry assay:**

Complexes of amyloid with small molecules are detected and characterized by MS

Hits are fully structurally characterized using regiochemical tagging techniques (*provisional patent application filed*)

In vivo



in vivo solubilization assay for A β
(W.C. Wigley, et al.
Nature Biotechnol. 2001, 19, 131-136)

Figure 5